Supplier Quality Assurance Manual

Attack Class Submarines

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1 INTRODUCTION

The supply chain is a major stakeholder integral to the delivery of the 12 Australian Attack Class Submarines. Naval Group Australia (NGA) is building long term industry relationships with Suppliers to support the Submarine Program and is seeking Suppliers that can demonstrate they have an operational and robust Quality Management System (QMS) underpinning their ongoing product compliance and service reliability.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Supplier Quality Assurance Guide is to:

- communicate to suppliers in a clear and consistent manner expectations, guidelines and quality requirements of NGA;
- indicate to suppliers the necessary tools and methods for the development, implementation and testing of products in accordance with such requirements;
- provide a framework and acceptance criteria for Quality, Health & Safety and Environmental Management Systems.

This will ensure NGA's suppliers remain committed to maintaining a high-level of quality and strong customer service within an environment that has safety as a priority, is focused on the customer, and fosters continual improvement.

1.2 Scope

This Guide is applicable to all NGA suppliers of goods or services.

2 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AINDT	Australian Institute for Non-Destructive Testing
ASL	Approved Supplier List
CoC	Certificate of Conformance
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DISP	Defence Industry Security Program
FAT	Factory Acceptance Test
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
IP	Intellectual Property
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ITP	Inspection and Test Plans
MDR	Manufacturers Data Report
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NDT	Non Destructive Testing
NGA	Naval Group Australia
OBS	Observation
OFI	Opportunity For Improvement
OQE	Objective Quality Evidence
PO	Purchase Order
PQA	Pre-Qualification Audit
QMS	Quality Management System
QP	Qualification Plan
RFI	Request for Information
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SPQQ	Supplier Pre-Qualification Questionnaire
SQA	Supplier Qualification Audit
T&C	Terms and Conditions
TS	Technical Specification
WHS&E	Work Health Safety and Environment

3 SUPPLIER RELATIONSHIP AND ASSESSMENT

3.1 Supplier Relationship

NGA is committed to establishing, developing and maintaining a good relationship with its supplier base. NGA works with its suppliers to ensure the product or service delivered meets the requirements of the Australian Attack Class Submarine Program, and this guide has been developed to assist suppliers in that process. Suppliers are an integral part of the delivery and conformance of the Australian Attack Class Submarine Program and NGA understands the vital role they play.

3.2 Supplier Assessment and Approval Process

The NGA Approved Supplier List (ASL) contains a list of all the suppliers that have been through NGA's evaluation and review process and have been approved to supply products or services to NGA.

The assessment and approval process for suppliers is a systematic approach that involves multiple methods of assessment across multiple criticality levels.

To become an NGA 'Approved Supplier', the supplier must successfully undertake an SQA audit and address any findings to NGA's satisfaction. Additionally, there may be a requirement for a technical assessment, facility operational assessment, security and cyber assessment, and product and service testing depending on the type of supplies and associated technical materials required to support the scope of supply.

Following successful completion of the assessment process, the supplier will be deemed an NGA 'Approved Supplier' and will be provided an NGA ASL certificate (which will identify the key approval details including a generic scope of supply), and will be added to the NGA ASL

Prior to contractual engagement, the supplier will need to be a party to an NGA Confidentiality undertaking. In addition to acceptance of the NGA contractual T&C's including insurance and warranty requirements.

Once on the NGA ASL, the supplier will be subject to periodic quality audits to ensure the supplier can consistently meet the quality, safety and environmental supplier performance requirements of NGA. During the course of the relationship between NGA and the supplier, NGA may (with reasonable notice) require access to the supplier's facility and/or the supplier's sub-contractors facilities for auditing purposes.

4 QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General Quality Requirements

NGA's requirement is for suppliers to have an externally certified QMS to ISO9001 (current applicable version) or have implemented a framework consistent with the requirements of ISO9001 (current applicable version). Some of these requirements include (but are not limited to) having a documented process of the following;

- Contract review;
- Resource management;
- Inspection Measuring and Testing Equipment (IMTE);
- Testing laboratories and inspection providers;
- Incoming, outgoing and in-process controls;
- Customer supplied material (NGA supplied);
- Inspection Test Plan (ITP);
- Manufacturers Data Report (MDR);
- Control of external providers of products and/or services (particularly sub-contractors and original equipment manufacturers)
- Control and retention of Documented Information (particularly QMS documents and records);

- Requirements for shelf life products;
- Traceability;
- Improvement;
- Control of non-conforming product and services;
- Design controls (as applicable); and
- Risk management.

4.2 Purchase Order/Contract Requirements

NGA expects suppliers to demonstrate that they have a process that ensures they fully understand and capture NGA's PO requirements, and how they identify any applicable statutory and regulatory requirements to product/service supplied.

Where a supplier is uncertain about any PO requirements, the supplier must contact their NGA representative as soon as possible to resolve any issues before committing to supply.

Unless specified in the PO or contract, packaging of items is to be at the discretion of the supplier and is to be appropriate for the method of transport and for the storage/shelf life requirements of the item.

Appendix 1 lists some common Abbreviations and Attributes that may be referred to in the PO, contract, SOW, technical specifications, etc.

4.3 Resources

Suppliers must be able to demonstrate a system for maintaining currency of training, qualification, and authorisations of personnel that will conduct work on products or services for NGA. This system shall ensure currency and competence of personnel is maintained.

Suppliers must be able to demonstrate succession planning for key personnel that will build confidence in NGA that the supplier can provide products/services for the term of any supplier agreement.

4.4 Inspection Measuring and Testing Equipment (IMTE)

All equipment used for qualifying NGA final goods must be traceable back to an ILAC or NATA (ISO 17025) endorsed certification and be maintained in a manner that protects NGA from receiving non-conforming goods. Laboratories accredited by ILAC or NATA must be registered on the relevant national body website.

The IMTE management system must include the following minimum requirements;

- A register of all IMTE (individual serialised numbers);
- The history of all IMTE (previous calibration results); and
- Calibration expiry dates.

Where products could potentially be non-conforming as a result of IMTE, the supplier must notify NGA immediately.

4.5 Testing Laboratories and Inspection Providers

All laboratories performing testing must be a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 on an endorsed (ILAC or NATA) certificate.

Where a laboratory is not accredited to ISO/IES 17025 and the service is classified as specialised (by NGA), an exemption from accreditation may be granted by the NGA Supplier Quality Department. As a minimum the following criteria must be achieved;

- A full Supplier Quality Assurance audit must be conducted on the supplier by an NGA Supplier Quality Assurance Officer, and meet the requirements in this guide;
- To ensure technical competency a SME auditor will be engaged to conduct an audit on all testing requirements in accordance with applicable standards;
- An ITP is to be supplied by the supplier to SQA for review and approval prior to testing;
- The initial testing service must be witnessed by NGA Supplier Quality Assurance officer and relevant technologist as per the requirements of the ITP hold and witness points: and
- After initial testing an internal NGA review will be conducted with relevant NGA stakeholders to determine suitability for ongoing supply or service, at which point an exemption may be granted for ongoing supply.

4.6 Incoming, Outgoing and In-process Controls

Suppliers must demonstrate that they have a process in place for the management of incoming, outgoing and in-process controls. This process must ensure all checks and inspections are performed to ensure conformance and to meet the requirements of the NGA Technical Specification (TS).

4.7 Customer Supplied Material (NGA Supplied)

Any materials supplied by NGA to a supplier (Customer Supplied Material) must be treated with the same level of diligence as any material purchased by the supplier. The Customer Supplied Material must be traceable at all times throughout its use in production. Any offcuts or surplus Customer Supplied Material must remain traceable until the material is either returned to NGA, or NGA advise the supplier to dispose of the Customer Supplied Material.

If Customer Supplied Material is scrapped during the production process, NGA is to be notified immediately.

4.8 Inspection Test Plan (ITP)

NGA may require that suppliers submit an ITP as part of the contractual requirements. The ITP will require NGA review and approval by an NGA Engineering representative before the commencement of work, and must contain sufficient information to identify what inspection and/or testing will be carried out to meet PO/contract requirements. It is the supplier's responsibility to ensure NGA endorses the ITP prior to commencement of work. This ITP may also include the addition of hold and witness points. When there are hold/witness points stipulated, the supplier must inform NGA (with adequate notice) of the upcoming requirement. No hold points shall be passed without NGA personnel present unless NGA issues a formal notification of waiver.

4.9 Manufacturers Data Report (MDR)

The supplier must provide to NGA a MDR containing all of the relevant OQE when specified in the NGA contract (and associated documents). The MDR must contain all information as requested in the Technical Specification. The MDR must be supplied to NGA electronically prior to the shipment of any product.

4.10 Control of Sub-Contractors

NGA expects all suppliers to have a process for managing and monitoring the performance of sub-contractors. NGA may request evidence of the sub-contractor management, and also reserve the right to undertake quality audits of a suppliers sub-contracted suppliers where required.

Suppliers are required to execute a process where all sub-contractors are evaluated, assessed and managed on an approved supplier list.

NGA expects that all suppliers will flow on the NGA PO requirements to sub-contractors with the expectation that sub-contractors will be compliant to NGA Contractual requirements.

4.11 Control and Retention of Quality Records

Suppliers must have a process for the control of quality records. This process must capture the following requirements;

- Distribution,
- Storage and preservation,
- Control of changes, and
- Retention and disposition.

All records associated with an NGA contract must be retained.

4.12 Requirements for Shelf Life Products

Products that have an expiry life must comply fully with NGA contractual requirements, and the information supplied on the product CoC must contain the following:

- Lot traceability number or batch number;
- Shelf life expiration date or use by date (in accordance with specification); and
- Cure dates and shore hardness as applicable.

Shelf life products must be stored correctly and have a minimum of 80% of shelf life remaining upon receipt at NGA, unless agreed otherwise by NGA.

4.13 Traceability

All suppliers must have a process for ensuring traceability of products that includes the unique identification and marking of product.

All product delivered to NGA must be identified in line with the requirements of the terms of the contract.

4.14 Improvement

Suppliers must be able to demonstrate that they maintain an effective internal audit program that meets the requirements of ISO 9001 (current applicable version).

Suppliers must have a process that determines and selects opportunities for improvement and identifies the necessary actions to meet customer requirements and enhance customer satisfaction.

4.15 Control of Non-Conforming Product and Services

Suppliers must have a documented process for the identification, reporting and resolution of non-conforming products or services. The process must also identify the requirements for segregating and quarantining non-conforming products or services.

Where non-conforming products or services are supplied to NGA the supplier will be notified of this occurrence. NGA may require that an investigation be performed which includes root cause and preventative actions.

In some cases, the continued supply of non-conforming products or service may result in a breach of contract and the removal of the supplier from the NGA ASL.

4.16 Design Controls (if applicable)

The Supplier must have a process for the establishment, implementation and maintenance of design and development activities. During the design planning activities, the following actions must be determined;

- The design stages;
- The review, verification and validation approach to each design step; and
- The responsibilities and authorities for design.

All aspects of the design must be documented and reviewed for adequacy with clear verification and validation actions. The process must also cover the steps for maintenance of design change.

4.17 Risk Management:

Suppliers must have a process in place that manages and mitigates risk for the following areas of the business;

- Work health and safety risks,
- Environmental risks,
- Quality risks, and
- Operational risks.

5 WORK HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT REQUIREMENTS

External compliance to ISO 45001 (current applicable version) Safety Management and ISO 14001 (current applicable version) Environmental Management is highly desirable. In the absence of certification, suppliers must conform to all the requirements of applicable WHS&E legislation.

Suppliers are required to have established WHS&E policies to demonstrate a commitment to comply with required legislation.

Suppliers must comply with the NGA Supplier Code of Conduct (Doc No. NAVALDOCS-901407152-526 located on the Naval Group Australia website), including Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

If the supplier suffers a reportable WHSE incident in the provision of producing products or services for NGA, the supplier must notify NGA immediately.

NGA values the consideration of impact to the environment whilst in supply of products or services. Where available the Supplier must provide NGA with information about methods utilised to reduce the environmental impacts associated with the supply of products or services to NGA.

All hazardous materials and substances being supplied to NGA (in accordance with the contractual requirements) must be delivered with a current Safety Data Sheet (SDS) two weeks prior to delivery of the product.

6 ONBOARDING PROCESS FOR SUPPLIERS

The onboarding of suppliers to the NGA ASL has several steps of compliance that must be achieved as shown in Figure 1 – Supplier On-Boarding Process Flow;

- Supplier Pre-Qualification Questionnaire (SPQQ);
- Onsite Visit;
- Supplier Quality Audit - Quality, Safety & Environment;
- Security Assessment; and
- Technical Review and Assessment.

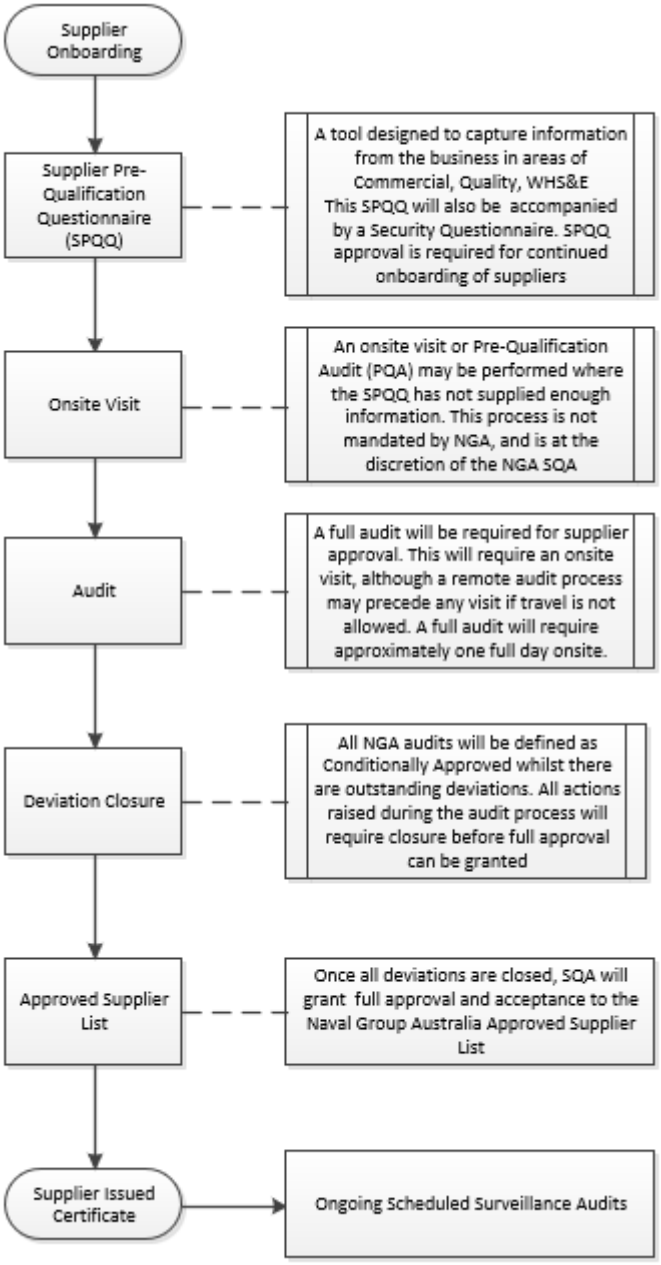

Figure 1 – Supplier On-Boarding Process Flow

6.1 Supplier Pre-Qualification Questionnaire (SPQQ)

Initial assessment will be made after suppliers complete a Supplier Pre-Qualification Questionnaire (SPQQ). This questionnaire will be provided to the supplier by NGA's procurement personnel as part of an RFI (Request for Information. A SPQQ will be issued to suppliers to capture information relating to the business, including;

- General business information (location, contacts, ABN, insurance etc),
- Commercial and security information (an NGA Security Questionnaire will also be issued with the SPQQ),
- Corporate social responsibility and compliance requirements,
- Work Health & Safety requirements,
- Environmental requirements, and
- Quality system requirements.

On completion of the SPQQ the supplier will be assessed for pre-qualification approval. Where there is not enough evidence for pre-qualification approval NGA will request that the supplier provide more OQE.

6.2 Onsite Visit

A quality review may be conducted onsite by an NGA Supplier Quality Assurance officer in the form of a site assessment or Pre-Qualification Audit (PQA). This process will only commence if there is insufficient evidence for the NGA Supplier Quality Team to validate the information received from the supplier at the SPQQ stage. This initial information will aid NGA in determining if the supplier will meet NGA's quality, technical and commercial requirements. The site visit or PQA may not be required where suppliers have supplied sufficient OQE to progress to a Supplier Quality Audit.

6.3 Supplier Quality Audit

Once a supplier has been selected as a potential supplier for a product or service, a full Supplier Qualification Audit (SQA) will be conducted which will assess the supplier's compliance with NGA requirements. This audit will involve a comprehensive look at the supplier's quality, Work Health & Safety (WHS), environmental and corporate responsibilities processes and application. A full audit will be required for supplier approval. This will require an onsite visit by NGA or a remote audit process (desktop review) may precede any visit if travel is not possible to the supplier's site. A full audit will require at least one full day onsite.

Findings raised as a result of the SQA may include;

- Strong Point: Component of the Management System on which the evidence presented exceeds the requirements of the audit reference source, or on which the method or technique used is particularly well performing.
- Opportunity for Improvement (OFI): An area that is deemed compliant during the audit, but may improve and add benefit to the business by using best practice. Recorded during the audit for information purposes only and does not require action for full approval.

- Minor Non-Conformance: An area deemed partially compliant to regulations or requirements that needs some improvement to become fully compliant. An OFI will require correction before full approval will be granted.
- Major Non-Conformance: An area that is not compliant (or absent) to regulations or requirements. A Non-Conformance must be corrected in a timely manner before full approval will be granted.

Once an audit has been conducted, the supplier will be evaluated as one of the following categories;

  - Approved (where all criteria are met and there are no open findings),
  - Conditionally Approved (where actions raised during the audit will need to be finalized before full approval can be given),
  - Development Required (where major improvement activities are required before approval can be given), and
  - Not Acceptable (supplier is not suitable for the program).

NGA will also conduct surveillance audits (an audit conducted 2-3 years after the initial audit to monitor ongoing compliance).

Where Conditional Approval has been granted, all findings must be addressed by the supplier before full approval to supply products or services to NGA will be granted. Once full approval is granted the supplier will be added to the NGA ASL.

6.4 Critical Requirements

As part of the auditing process, NGA have identified a series of processes and procedures that are critical to the approval and onboarding of suppliers. Additional requirements are listed in Paragraph 5-7.

6.4.1 Work, Health, Safety & Environment

- An endorsed safety policy and/or Manual;
- An environmental Policy and/or Manual;
- A risk register (capturing WHSE and business risks); and
- Policy and procedure in place to protect the safety of personnel and care for them if an event has occurred (RTW process).

6.4.2 Quality

- A quality Policy and/or Manual in place;
- A documented process for determining customer requirements;
- A method of recording and managing skills and authorisations;
- Succession planning for critical personnel;
- A process for incoming and outgoing inspections;
- Calibration management (where applicable);
- Management of sub-contractors;
- Control of documentation (technical and non-technical);
- Shelf life control (where applicable);
- A process for the handling, storage, packaging and delivery of products;

- Traceability of products or parts;
- Control of non-conforming items; and
- Establishment, implementation and maintenance of design and development activities (where applicable).

6.4.3 Laboratory

- NATA scope;
- Qualifications and authority of personnel;
- Validation of measurement results in reports; and
- Process for the delivery of reports and requirements (including CoC, calibrated equipment etc).

7 SUPPLIER ISSUED QUALITY PLANS

7.1 Requirements

Depending on the scope of supply, there will be a requirement for suppliers to provide a Quality Plan to NGA for review as per the requirements in the contract. The Quality Plan must demonstrate and include the following;

- Be in line with the latest iteration of ISO 10005 (or similar);
- Be provided in English;
- Approved for release by the supplier's senior management (as defined in the supplier's company policy and or delegation of authority document);
- Include a quality review schedule for NCR, KPIs, project deliverables and audit plan or schedule;
- Include an organisation chart to identify level of management responsible for Quality Management System and general business operations;
- Include the list of supplies and or services referred to in the contractual SOW with NGA;
- Communication pathways and point of contacts for escalation of issues need to be defined;
- Processes and methodologies used are to be linked or referenced within the Quality Plan (i.e. NCR, calibration, engineering change management, FAT procedure, etc.);
- Records in relation to the products or services being provided to NGA such as training and competency matrices, production records (ITPs etc), test results (to national standards), etc. These documents to be identified and made available to NGA upon request;
- An overview or introduction of the project or process detailing the background, need, scope, activities, and important dates or deadlines;
- Work verification (e.g., who is responsible for carrying out a task, as well as who is responsible for checking the work);
- Supplier standards (e.g., specify the standards the prospective suppliers must meet before they can bid on a contract, such as ISO 9001:2015) (with machinery being

manufactured overseas: wiring to AS/NZS 3000 is critical and has been captured in our contracts);

- A list of (approved) qualified suppliers;
- Testing parameters;
- Performance standards and how performance will be documented (KPIs);
- Acceptance criteria;
- Deliverables (specified in the contract e.g. ITPs including witness & hold points) these should be submitted for approval in the QP;
- A feedback mechanism for internal and/or external customer feedback;
- Quality control procedures;
- Audits - internal & sub contracted products or services;
- Training (e.g. overview, job-specific, or refresher training);
- Corrective action and preventive actions, including the person(s) responsible for CAPA;
- Required notifications (to be determined through the relevant contracts with NGA);
- Any references or related materials, including performance ratings or performance reports;
- IMTE (critical equipment to be evidenced by a certificate of calibration); and
- Packaging, handling and storage.

8 REFERENCES

Reference	Paragraph	Reference Information
DISP	8.1	https://www.defence.gov.au/dsvs/industry/DISP-applying.asp

Appendix 1 – Abbreviation and Attributes

Abbreviation	Attribute	Description
AHTR	Alternate Material Heat Treatment Record	Is a statement that a Heat Treatment process has been performed on the batch of material, used in the delivered item with this material being the agreed alternative. The statement may be reported on a separate document or the CAR or MPT. The Batch Number of the material shall be stated.
ANN	Annealing	Is a statement that an Annealing process has been performed on the batch of material, used in the delivered item, in accordance with a material standard that is approved for use on Attack Class Submarines. The ANN report shall state the Batch Number. The ANN statement may be reported on the CAR or MPT.
BN	Batch Number	A BN is unique identification number for each batch of material used in the manufacture of the delivered item, as required by applicable standards and specifications. Where required by applicable standards and specifications, the BN shall be permanently stamped, stenciled, etched or engraved on the delivered item(s) in a clearly visible location, except where an engineering determination deems this unacceptable. The BN shall be recorded in the MDR and cross referenced to any other applicable documentation.
CAC	Calibration Certificate	Certifies that all test equipment used to provide test results for the delivered item were calibrated in accordance with an ISO 17025 Accredited Laboratory. Certificates should be completed by a company that is certified by an International Laboratory Accreditation Corporation (ILAC) member such as National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). In lieu of a certified statement, copies of calibration certificates may be provided.
CAR	Chemical Analysis Report	Certifies the results of a Chemical Analysis performed on the batch of material, used in the delivered item, in accordance with a material standard that is approved for use on Attack Class submarines. The preference is that the laboratory undertaking the testing is ISO17025 certified. The report shall state the BN. The CAR may be combined with a MPT.
CC	Cleanliness Certified Statement	Certifies that the delivered item has achieved the specified level of cleanliness.
COC	Certificate of Conformance	A certified statement by the supplier that the delivered item(s) meet all requirements specified by the Purchase Order or Contract. Each delivered item is to be identified as follows: - Purchase Order / Contract Number,

Abbreviation	Attribute	Description
		- Line or Item Number, - Item Description, If specified as a deliverable OQE attribute, the following additional information shall be included: - SN - BN
CT	Continuity Test	Certifies that the delivered item has successfully met the requirements of a CT. The record may be a separate document or form part of the FPT.
DIR	Dimensional Inspection Record	Certifies that a Dimensional Inspection of the delivered item has been performed and that it complies with standards, specifications or drawings approved for use on Attack Class submarines. All IMTE used shall be referenced and traceable to the CAC.
DOM	Date of Manufacture	States the date on which the delivered item was manufactured. The date is to be stated on the packaging. The date may be stated on a separate document or stated on the COC.
FOD	Foreign Object Damage	Certifies the item / component is Foreign Object Debris Free.
FPT	Functional / Performance Test Record	Certifies the results of manufacturer's tests and inspections carried out on the delivered item. The record shall contain details of the procedure carried out, the pass/fail criteria and the results achieved from each test and inspection.
GR	Gauging Record	Is a statement that the delivered item has been subjected to dimensional inspection using specific gauging tools.
HTR	Heat Treatment Record	Is a statement that a Heat Treatment process has been performed on the batch of material, used in the delivered item, in accordance with a material standard that is approved for use on Attack Class submarines. The statement may be reported on a separate document or the CAR or MPT or COC. The BN of the material shall be stated.
HVT	High Voltage Test	Certifies that the delivered item has successfully met the requirements of a HVT. The record may be a separate document or form part of the FPT.
ICT	Intergranular Corrosion Test	Is a statement that Intergranular Corrosion Testing has been performed on the batch of material, used in the delivered item, in accordance with a material standard that is approved for use on Attack Class Submarines. The ICT report shall state the BN. ICT results may be reported on the CAR or MPT.

Abbreviation	Attribute	Description
IT	Insulation Test	Certifies that the delivered item has successfully met the requirements of an IT. The record may be a separate document or form part of the FPT.
ITP	Inspection and Test Plan	This attribute requires the Vendor to provide an Inspection and Test Plan (ITP) for the manufacture of the Catalogue Part. NGA is to determine with the Vendor the hold and witness points required to verify critical stages of the work prior to proceeding to the next stage. The ITP shall be provided with the quotation for review and acceptance by an appropriately authorised NGA representative. The NGA accepted revision of the ITP is to be signed and dated by both parties with the Purchase Order for the part. This revision of the Inspection and Test Plan is to be completed, signed and dated at the time of conducting each identified task, hold and witness point, by the designated vendor and/or NGA representative. The ITP shall be delivered by the Vendor with the package of OQE stipulated by other attributes in the Purchase Order for the part.
LCS	Load Certified Statement	Is a statement that the delivered item has been tested and certified, in accordance with a nationally approved standard, to be capable of lifting/carrying the specified load.
MDR	Manufacturers Data Report	A folder (or similar) which contains all compiled documentation required as OQE, the extent of this OQE being specified in the Purchase Order or Contract. For single item deliveries, the deliverable Item Identification (i.e. Purchase Order/Contract Number, Line Item Number, Item Description) is to be clearly stated on the front cover of the MDR. For multiple item deliveries, the front cover shall identify the Purchase Order/Contract Number and the MDR shall contain an index that cross-references each line item and item description to its and OQE documentation. Additional item identification information may be stipulated by other attributes.
MLT	Magnetic Leakage Test	Certifies that the delivered item has successfully met the requirements of a MLT. The record may be a separate document or form part of the FPT.
MPT	Mechanical Properties Test Report	Certifies the results of the MPT performed on the batch of material by an ISO17025 laboratory, used in the delivered item, in accordance with a material standard that is approved for use on Attack Class submarines. The report shall state the BN. The MPT may be combined with a CAR.
PKG	Packaging Requirements	For each delivered item, the following identification information shall be provided on the packaging of the delivered item(s): - Purchase Order / Contract Number,

Abbreviation	Attribute	Description
		- Line or Item Number, - Item Description, Additional packaging identification information may be stipulated by other attributes.
PRC	Paint Record Certified Statement	Certifies that the delivered item is painted in accordance with a paint scheme approved for Attack Class Submarines. The dry film thickness (including Min, Max and Ave values), shelf life and atmospheric conditions during application must be stated.
PTC	Pressure Test Certificate	Certifies that Pressure Testing has been performed and records the requirements and test results. The certificate shall include: Item S/N, Max Test Pressure, Test Medium, Duration, Result
PVX	Certification Expiry Date	Certifies the date on which the pressure vessel must be re-tested/re-certified in accordance with a pressure vessel standard. The certificate is to include the standard to which it was tested.
RCD	Rubber Cure Date	States the date on which the delivered rubber item was manufactured. The cure date is to be stated on the packaging. The cure date may be a separate document or stated on the COC.
RHC	Rubber Hardness Certified Statement	Certifies the shore or International Rubber Hardness Degrees (IRHD) hardness value of the delivered item. The shore or IRHD hardness may be a separate document or stated on the COC.
RIR	Radiographic Inspection Report	Certifies the results of Radiographic Testing performed, by an ISO17025 laboratory by technicians qualified to ISO9712 Level II, on the batch of material, used in the delivered item, in accordance with a material standard that is approved for use on Attack Class submarines. The report shall state the BN or SN.
SDR	Surface Defect Report	Certifies the results of inspection carried out on the surface integrity of delivered items in accordance with a standard that is approved for use on Attack Class submarines. The inspection is to be undertaken by an ISO17025 laboratory using technicians qualified to ISO9712 Level II. The report shall state the BN or SN.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet	SDS are documents that provide critical information about hazardous chemicals. For example, they include information on: • the chemical's identity and ingredients • health and physical hazards • safe handling and storage procedures • emergency procedures • disposal considerations.

Abbreviation	Attribute	Description
		In Australia, manufacturers and imports of hazardous chemicals must prepare SDS in accordance with the model Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals. Failure to create SDS correctly is a breach of WHS.
SN	Serial Number	A SN is a unique identification number for each individual delivered item. This SN is nominated and maintained in a register by the supplier. The SN shall be permanently stamped, stenciled, etched or engraved on the delivered item in a clearly visible location and the number shall be recorded on the supporting documentation.
UBSL	Use by Date / Shelf Life	States the maximum period the delivered item may be held in storage before use for its intended purpose. The UBSL is to be stated on the packaging. Whenever a COC is provided, the UBSL and batch number is to be stated on this COC.
UIR	Ultrasonic Inspection Report	Certifies the results of Ultrasonic Testing performed on the batch of material, used in the delivered item, in accordance with a material standard that is approved for use on Attack Class submarines. The testing is to be undertaken by an ISO17025 laboratory using technicians qualified to ISO9712 Level II. The report shall state the BN or SN.
UIR/RIR	Ultrasonic or Radiographic Inspection Report	Certifies the results of Ultrasonic or Radiographic Testing performed on the batch of material, used in the delivered item, in accordance with a material standard that is approved for use on Attack Class submarines. The testing is to be undertaken by an ISO17025 laboratory using technicians qualified to ISO9712 Level II. This attribute indicates that the standard allows the manufacturer the option to choose between Ultrasonic or Radiographic inspection. The report shall state the BN or SN.
VER	Version Number	States the version number (VER) of the program that is loaded on the delivered item. The VER is to be stated on the packaging. The VER may be stated on a separate document or the COC.
VIR	Visual Inspection Record	Certifies that the material is visually inspected, assisted where necessary by the use of X5 magnification optics, is in accordance with a material standard that is approved for the use on Attack Class submarines. The statement may be reported on the DIR or COC.
WCCS	Weigh Control Certified Statement	Certifies the actual weight of the delivered item.
WCS	Weld Certified Statement	A statement certifying that the welding associated with the manufacture of the delivered item was performed and inspected in accordance with a standard that is approved for use on Attack Class Submarines.